

**ANNEX Q**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

**&**

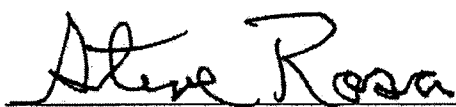
**OIL SPILL RESPONSE**

Revision Three

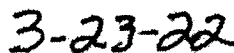
**Brazoria County**  
**And**  
**Joint Resolution Cities**

**APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION****Annex Q****Hazardous Materials  
& Oil Spill Response**

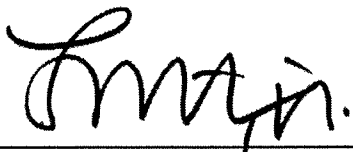
Revision Three



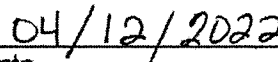
Steve Rosa  
Brazoria County  
Emergency Management Coordinator



Date



L. M. "Matt" Sebesta Jr.  
Brazoria County Judge



Date

**RECORD OF CHANGES**

**Annex Q**

**Hazardous Materials  
& Oil Spill Response**

Change #	Date of Change	Entered By	Date Entered

<b>ANNEX Q</b> <b>HAZARDOUS MATERIAL &amp; OIL SPILL RESPONSE</b>
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<b>I. AUTHORITY</b>
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**A. Federal**

1. Public Law 96-510, *Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980*.
2. Public Law 99-499, *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986*.
3. 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*.
4. 40 CFR 68, *Clean Air Act*.
5. 40 CFR 261, *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*

**B. State**

1. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 502, *Texas Hazard Communication Act*.
2. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 505, *Manufacturing Facility Community Right-to-Know Act*.
3. Texas Health & Safety Code, Chapter 506, *Public Employer Community Right-to-Know Act*.
4. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 507, *Non-manufacturing Facilities Community Right-to-Know Act*.

**C. Local**

See Basic Plan, Section I.

<b>II. PURPOSE</b>
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This annex establishes the policies and procedures under which Brazoria County and Joint Resolution Cities will operate in the event of a hazardous material incident or oil spill. It defines the roles, responsibilities and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities in responding to and recovering from an oil spill or incident involving the transport, use, storage, or processing of hazardous material.

<b>III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS</b>
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**A. Acronyms**

CAA	Clean Air Act
CAER	Community Awareness Emergency Response
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSHS	Department of State Health Services
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances

EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EPCRA	Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
ERG	Emergency Response Guide (U.S. Department of Transportation)
GLO	General Land Office
HC	Hazardous chemicals
HS	Hazardous substances
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	National Response Center
NRP	National Response Plan
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RRC	Railroad Commission
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III (Also known as EPCRA)
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SOC	State Operation Center
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOP	Standard operating procedures
TCRA	Texas Community Right to Know Act(s)
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation

## B. Definitions

1. Accident site: The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a regulated facility or along a transport route, resulting in a release of listed chemicals.
2. Acute exposure: Exposures, of a short duration, to a chemical substance that will result in adverse physical symptoms.
3. Acutely toxic chemicals: Chemicals which can cause both severe short term and long term health effects after a single, brief exposure of short duration. These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system and severe illness. In extreme cases, death can occur when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.
4. CHEM-TEL: Provides emergency response organizations with a 24-hour phone response for chemical emergencies. CHEM-TEL is a private company listed in the Emergency Response Guidebook.
5. CHEMTREC: The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals and steps

to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved. Upon request, CHEMTREC may contact the shipper, National Response Center, and manufacturer of hazardous materials involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on-scene assistance when feasible.

6. Cold Zone: The area outside the Warm Zone (contamination reduction area) that is free from contaminants.
7. Extremely hazardous substances (EHS): Substances designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported annually to the SERC, LEPCs, and local fire departments pursuant to Section 312 of EPCRA and Texas community right-to-know acts (TCRAs). EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERC, and local agencies pursuant to Section 304 of EPCRA and state regulations. The roughly 360 EHSs, and pertinent reporting quantities, are listed in 40 CFR 355.
8. Hazard: The chance that injury or harm will occur to persons, plants, animals or property.
9. Hazard analysis: Use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site at fixed facility, or on a transportation route to the surrounding area, in order to determine which portions of a community may be affected by a release of such materials.
10. Hazardous chemicals (HC): Chemicals, chemical mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a product indicates it is a hazardous chemical. Facilities that maintain more than 10,000 pounds of a HC at any time are required to report inventories of such chemicals annually to the SERC in accordance with TCRAs.
11. Hazardous material (Hazmat): A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and/or property when manufactured, stored, or transported in commerce. A substance which by its nature, containment, and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Includes EHSs, HSs, HCs, toxic substances, certain infectious agents, radiological materials, and other related materials such as oil, used oil, petroleum products, and industrial solid waste substances.
12. Hazardous substance (HS): Substances designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Facilities, which have more than 10,000 pounds of any HS at any time, are required to report inventories of such substances annually to the SERC in accordance with TCRAs. HS releases above certain levels must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERC, and local agencies pursuant to the CERCLA, Section 304 of EPCRA, and state regulations. The roughly 720 HS and pertinent reporting quantities are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.
13. Hot Zone: The area surrounding a particular incident site where contamination does or may occur. All unauthorized personnel may be prohibited from entering this zone.

14. Incident Commander: The overall coordinator of the response team. Responsible for on-site strategic decision and actions throughout the response phase. Maintains close liaison with the appropriate government agencies to obtain support and provide progress reports on each phase of the emergency response. Must be trained to a minimum of operations level and certified in the Incident Command System (ICS).
15. Incident Command System: A standardized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all emergency responses and is applicable to small, as well as, large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management.
16. Incident of National Significance: An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental, and/or private sector entities in order to save lives and minimize danger, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and prevention activities.
17. National Response Center (NRC): Interagency organization, operated by the US Coast Guard that receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods and hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.
18. National Incident Management System (NIMS): The system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.
19. On-scene: The total area that may be impacted by the effects of a hazardous material incident. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive on-site and off-site areas.
20. Plume: A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, odorless, and may not be visible to the human eye.
21. Regulated facility: A plant site where handling/transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this annex, regulated facilities (1) produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or (2) hold one or more HCs in a quantity greater than 10,000 pounds at any time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their inventories of such materials to the SERC, local LEPCs, and the local fire department in accordance with TCRAs.
22. Reportable quantity: The minimum quantity of hazardous material released, discharged, or spilled that must be reported to federal state and/or local authorities pursuant to statutes and regulations.

23. Response: The efforts to minimize the hazards created by an emergency by protecting the people, environment, and property and returning the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.
24. Risk Management Plan (RMP): Pursuant to section 112r of the CAA, facilities that produce, process, distribute or store 140 toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program. A summary of the RMP must be submitted electronically to the EPA; it can be accessed electronically by local governments and the public.
25. Spill of National Significance (SONS): A spill or discharge oil or hazardous material as defined by the *National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP)* that occurs either in an inland zone or a coastal zone that requires a response effort so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local, and other resources to contain or clean up. Authority to declare a SONS in an inland zone is granted to the EPA Administrator. For discharges in a coastal zone the United States Coast Guard Commandant may declare a SONS. The Department of Homeland Security may classify a SONS as an Incident of National Significance.
26. Toxic substances: Substances believed to produce long-term adverse health effects. Facilities which manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds of any designated toxic substance or use more than 10,000 pounds of such substance during a year are required to report amounts released into the environment annually to the SERC and the EPA. This list of toxic substances covered is contained in 40 CFR 372.
27. Vulnerable Facilities: Facilities which may be of particular concern during a hazmat incident because they:
- a. Are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails),
  - b. Fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, the fire/police/EMS dispatch center), or
  - c. Include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers)
28. Warm Zone: An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an incident could reach a concentration that may cause serious health effects to anyone exposed to the substance for a short period of time.



#### IV. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

##### A. Situation

1. Hazardous materials are commonly used, transported, and produced in the local area; hence, Hazmat incidents may occur here.
2. Brazoria County will have the lead in the initial response to a Hazmat incident that occurs within the county. The County's Purchasing Department has pre-bid contracts with nearby commercial providers for emergent hazard spills. The County's Hazmat incident response capability may be summarized as mutual aid partners throughout Brazoria County and the Region
3. Although radiological materials are considered hazardous materials in most classification schemes, detailed planning for incidents involving these materials are covered in Annex D, Radiological Protection.
4. Vulnerable facilities potentially at risk from a Hazmat release are identified in Appendix 5.
5. Regulated facilities that may create a Hazmat risk in the local area are identified in Appendix 6.
6. Hazardous materials transportation routes that may pose a threat to the local area are identified in Appendix 7.
7. Evacuation routes from risk areas surrounding regulated facilities are described in Appendix 8.
8. Pursuant to the EPCRA, a local fire chief has the authority to request and receive information from regulated facilities on hazardous material inventories and locations for planning purposes and may conduct an on-site inspection of such facilities.
9. If we are unable to cope with an emergency with our own resources and those available through mutual aid, the State may provide assistance. When requested by the State, assistance may also be provided by federal agencies.
10. The Brazoria County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for providing assistance to Brazoria County and Joint Resolution Cities in hazardous materials planning.
11. Emergency worker protection standards provide that personnel may not participate in the response to a Hazmat incident unless they have been properly trained and are equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment. See Appendix 3.

## **B. Assumptions**

1. An accidental release of Hazmat could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, hurricane, a major fire, or a tornado.
2. A major transportation Hazmat incident may require the evacuation of citizens at any location within Brazoria County.
3. Regulated facilities will report Hazmat inventories to local fire department(s) and the LEPC.
4. In the event of a Hazmat incident, regulated facilities and transportation companies will promptly notify County Dispatch of the incident and make recommendations to local emergency responders for containing the release and protecting the public.
5. In the event of a hazmat incident, the County will determine appropriate protective action recommendations for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them.
6. The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazmat incident will impact protective action recommendations.
7. During the course of an incident, wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.
8. If an evacuation is recommended because of a hazmat emergency, some of the population in affected areas will relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility.
9. Hazardous materials entering water or sewer systems may necessitate the shutdown of those systems.
10. The Brazoria County LEPC will assist Brazoria County and Joint Resolution Cities in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.

<b>V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS</b>
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## **A. Prevention**

Hazardous materials prevention is undertaken to reduce/prevent a threat to lives and property during a Hazmat incident. Our hazardous materials prevention activities include:

1. A chemical hazard analysis should be conducted to identify the types and quantities of hazardous materials present in the community at fixed sites or on transportation routes, potential release situations, and possible impact on the local population.
2. The LEPC receives and maintains data on the Hazmat inventories at local regulated facilities for use in emergency planning. Regulated facilities are identified in Appendix 6 to this annex.

3. The State of Texas has identified local hazmat transportation routes; these are depicted in Appendix 7 to this annex.
4. Each facility performs periodic inspection of their facilities that produce, use, or store hazardous materials as required by each facility's individual regulatory requirements.

## **B. Preparedness**

To enhance the preparedness of its emergency responders and the public, Brazoria County has:

1. Developed and conducted public education programs on chemical hazards and related protective actions.
2. Identified emergency response contracts for Hazmat incidents. See Annex M, Resource Management.
3. Brazoria County has obtained and trained with MARPLOT release modeling software. The County also partners with the National Weather Service for plume modeling when requested.
4. LEPC meets periodically with regulated facilities and known Hazmat transporters to ensure that company and local emergency plans are coordinated to the extent possible and that emergency contact information is kept up-to-date.
5. Partner with industry via LEPC and the Brazosport Industrial CAER groups to link responders and Tier II reporters prior to an incident.

## **C. Response**

1. Incident Classification. To facilitate the proper incident response, a three level incident classification scheme will be used. The incident will be initially classified by the first responder on the scene and updated by the incident Commander as required.
  - a. Level I – Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community-wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an Incident Commander (IC), and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.
  - b. Level II – Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. You may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an IC; and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

- c. Level III – Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires a community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

## 2. Initial Reporting

- a. It is anticipated that a citizen who discovers a hazardous material incident will immediately notify Brazoria County and Joint Resolution Cities through the 9-1-1 system and provide some information on the incident. Requests for Emergency Management response must be made via County Dispatch.
- b. Any public sector employee discovering an incident involving the potential or actual release of hazardous material should immediately notify their local public safety communications center and provide as much of the information required for the Hazardous Materials Incident Report in Appendix 2 as possible.
- c. Operators of regulated facilities and Hazmat transportation systems are required by law to report certain types of Hazmat releases. For Hazmat incidents occurring at regulated facilities, a facility representative at a regulated site is expected to immediately notify 9-1-1 and provide information for a Hazardous Materials Incident Report; see Appendix 2.

## 3. Notification

Upon receiving a Hazardous Materials Incident report, County Dispatch will initiate notifications in accordance with its Communications SOP.

#### 4. Response Activities

- a. The first firefighter or law enforcement officer on the scene should initiate the Incident Command System (ICS), establish an Incident Command Post (ICP), and begin taking the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist in Appendix 1. If the situation requires immediate action to isolate the site and evacuate nearby residents, the first officer on the scene should advise the Communications Center and begin such actions.
- b. As other responders arrive, the senior firefighter will generally assume the role of IC for Hazmat emergencies and continue taking the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist.
- c. The MACC may be activated for a Level II (Emergency) response and shall be activated for Level III (Disaster) response.
- d. ICP - MACC Interface
  - 1) If the MACC is activated the IC and the MACC shall agree on and implement an appropriate division of responsibilities for the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist.
  - 2) Regular communication between the ICP and the MACC regarding checklist actions is required to ensure that critical actions are not inadvertently omitted.
- e. Determining Affected Areas and Protective Actions
  - 1) The IC shall estimate areas and population affected by a Hazmat release, and will be assisted by industry and the MACC in that process. Aids for determining the size of the area affected will include:
    - a) *The Emergency Response Guidebook* (ERG)
    - b) Computerized release modeling (CAMEO) with Aloha and MARPLOT
    - c) Assistance by the responsible party
    - d) Assistance by expert sources such as CHEMTREC or CHEM-TEL
    - e) Assistance by state and federal agencies
  - 2) The IC shall determine required protective actions for response personnel and the public, and may be aided in determining protective actions for the public by the MACC. See Appendix 3 for emergency responder safety considerations. See Appendix 4 for public protective action information.
  - 3) The IC will typically provide warning to and implement protective actions for the public in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. The MACC will normally oversee dissemination of warning and implementation of protective actions for the public beyond the immediate incident site and related activities such as traffic control and activation of shelters. Sample public warning and protective action messages are provided in Annex A, Warning. Additional information on public information is provided in Annex I, Emergency Public Information.

f. Release Containment

- 1) The responsibility for selecting and implementing appropriate measures to contain the release of hazardous materials is assigned to the IC, who will obtain advice from the responsible party, state and federal agencies, and appropriate technical experts.
- 2) Containment methods may include construction or use of berms, dikes, trenches, booms and other deployable barriers, stream diversion, drain installation, catch basins, patching or plugging leaking containers, reorientation of containers, freeing of valves, or repackaging.

**D. Recovery**

1. When the initial response to an incident has ended, further effort may be required to control access to areas, which are still contaminated, clean up and dispose of spilled materials, decontaminate and restore areas, which have been affected, and recover response costs from the responsible party. The recovery process may continue for an extended period.
2. The spiller is, by common law, responsible for all cleanup activities. Most recovery activities will be conducted by contractors, paid for by the responsible party, and overseen by state and federal authorities. Methods of cleanup may include excavating, pumping and treating, dredging, skimming, dispersion, vacuuming, and biological remediation. Dilution is prohibited as a substitute for treatment.
3. The County Judge has appointed a recovery coordinator to oversee recovery efforts and serve as the local government point of contact with the responsible party, cleanup contractors, and state and federal agencies. For major incidents, it may be desirable to designate a recovery team consisting of a coordinator and representatives of the various departments and local agencies who have an interest in recovery activities.
4. The recovery coordinator or team should:
  - a. Ensure access controls are in place for contaminated areas that cannot be cleaned up immediately.
  - b. Ensure documentation and cost data relating to the incident response is preserved and maintain a list of such records which indicates their locations to facilitate claims against the responsible party and/or reimbursement by the state or federal government.
  - c. Review plans for cleanup and restoration proposed by the responsible party or state or federal agencies and then monitors their implementation.
  - d. Monitor the removal and disposition of hazardous materials, contaminated soil and water, and contaminated clothing.
  - e. Review proposed mitigation programs and monitor their implementation.

## **VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. General**

1. The normal emergency organization, described in Section VI.A of the Basic Plan and depicted in Attachment 3 to the Basic Plan, will be employed to respond to and recover from incidents involving hazardous materials or oil spills.
2. Effective response to a hazmat incident or oil spill may also require response assistance from the company responsible for the spill and, in some situations, by state and federal agencies with responsibilities for Hazmat spills. Technical assistance for a Hazmat incident may be provided by the facility, by industry, or by state and federal agencies.

### **B. Assignment of Responsibilities**

1. Community Emergency Coordinator
  - a. Brazoria County EMC shall serve as the Community Emergency Coordinator for Hazmat issues, as required by EPCRA.
  - b. The Community Emergency Coordinator will:
    - 1) Coordinate with the emergency coordinators of regulated facilities and vulnerable facilities to maintain the list of regulated facilities in Appendix 6 and the list of vulnerable facilities in Appendix 5.
    - 2) Maintain an accurate and up-to-date Hazmat emergency contact roster that provides 24-hour contact information for regulated facilities, local Hazmat transportation companies, vulnerable facilities, state and federal Hazmat response agencies, and technical assistance organizations such as CHEMTREC. Disseminate this roster to local emergency responders and County Dispatch.
    - 3) Ensure each regulated facility and local Hazmat transportation company is notified of the telephone number to be used to report hazmat incidents to local authorities.
    - 4) Coordinate the review of regulated facility emergency plans by local officials.
2. The Local Fire Department will:
  - a. Carry out the general fire service responsibilities outlined in Annex F (Firefighting).
3. The Incident Commander will:
  - a. Establish a command post.
  - b. Determine and communication the incident classification.

- c. Take immediate steps to identify the hazard and pass that information to the MACC and County Dispatch, who should disseminate it to emergency responders.
- d. Determine a safe route into the incident site and advise the MACC and County Dispatch, who should relay that information to all emergency responders.
- e. Establish the Hazmat incident functional areas (Hot Zone, Warm Zone, Cold Zone) and a staging area.
- f. Initiate appropriate action to control and eliminate the hazard in accordance with SOP.
  - 1) If the MACC is not activated, ensure that the tasks outlined in the General Hazmat Response Checklist in Appendix 1 are accomplished.
  - 2) If the MACC is activated for a Level II or III incident, coordinate a division of responsibility between the ICP and MACC for the tasks outlined in the General Hazmat Response Checklist. In general, the ICP should handle immediate response tasks and the MACC should handle support tasks that require extensive planning or coordination.

4. Law Enforcement will:

- a. Maintain a radio-equipped officer at the ICP until released by the IC.
- b. Evacuate citizens or shelter-in-place when requested by the IC. Advise County Dispatch and the MACC regarding the status of the evacuation. Make requests for assistance to the fire department, as necessary.
- c. Control access to the immediate incident site for safety and limit entry to authorized personnel only. The IC will determine the size and configuration of the cordon.
  - (1) Entry of emergency personnel into the incident area should be expedited. The IC will provide information on safe routes.
  - (2) Persons without a valid reason for entry into the area, and who insist on right of entry, will be referred to the ICP or ranking law enforcement officer on duty for determination of status and/or legal action.
- d. Perform traffic control in and around the incident site and along evacuation routes.
- e. Provide access control to evacuated areas to prevent theft.
- f. Provide assistance in determining the number and identity of casualties.

5. The MACC Manager will:

- a. Coordinate with the IC, and based upon the incident classification and recommendations of the IC, initiate activation of the MACC through County Dispatch.
- b. When the MACC is activated:



- 1) Coordinate a specific division of responsibility between the IC and MACC for the tasks outlined in the General Hazmat Response Checklist. In general, the ICP should handle immediate response tasks and the MACC support tasks that which require extensive planning or coordination.
  - 2) Carry out required tasks
    - a) Provide support requested by the IC.
    - b) For Level II and III incidents, ensure elected officials and the Brazoria County and Joint Resolution Cities attorney are notified of the incident and the circumstances causing or surrounding it.
6. EMS will:
- a. Provide medical treatment for casualties.
  - b. Transport casualties requiring further treatment to medical facilities.
7. Road & Bridge Department will:
- a. Provide heavy equipment and materials for spill containment.
  - b. When requested, provide barricades to isolate the incident site.
  - c. Cooperate with law enforcement to detour traffic around the incident site.
8. Water providers will:
- a. When notified of an incident, which may impact water or sewer systems, take precautionary actions to prevent damage to those systems.
  - b. If a Hazmat incident impacts water or sewer systems, check systems for damage and restore service.
  - c. When appropriate, provide inputs to the IC or MACC for protective actions for the public relating to water and sewer systems.
9. Regulated Facilities/Hazmat Transportation Companies are expected to:
- a. Provide current emergency contact numbers to local authorities.
  - b. Upon request, provide planning support for accidental release contingency planning by local emergency responders.
  - c. In the event of a Hazmat incident:
    - 1) Make timely notification of the incident to local officials and other agencies as required by state, and federal law.

- 2) Provide accident assessment information to local emergency responders.
  - 3) Make recommendations to local responders for containing the release and protecting the public.
  - 4) Carry out emergency response as outlined in company or facility emergency plans to minimize the consequences of a release.
  - 5) Report Hazmat inventories to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department as required by federal and state statutes and regulations via TIER II Reports
  - 6) Provide SDSs for hazardous materials produced or stored on-site, when required to the LEPC and local fire department(s).
  - 7) Designate a facility emergency coordinator.
  - 8) Develop an on-site emergency plan that specifies notification and emergency response procedures and recovery actions. Facilities covered by the Clean Air Act (CAA) 112(r) are required to have a more extensive Risk Management Plan (RMP); a summary of which must be filed with the EPA. Local officials can access that information via the Internet.
  - 9) Coordinate the on-site emergency plan with local officials to ensure that the facility emergency plan complements the local emergency plan and does not conflict with it.
10. Responsible Party (when known)
- a. Normally provide the IC for a hazardous materials response operation.
  - b. Make timely notification of the incident to local officials and other agencies as required by state and federal law.
  - c. Assist local responders as outlined in mutual aid agreements.
  - d. Provide follow-up status reports on an incident until it is resolved.
  - e. Clean up or arrange for the cleanup of Hazmat spills for which the company is responsible.
11. State Government.
- a. If local resources and mutual aid resources available to respond to a Hazmat incident are inadequate or inappropriate, state assistance will be requested from the Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson in Texas City. The DDC Chairperson is authorized to employ those state resources within the district, except that use of Texas Military Forces (TMF) requires approval of the Governor. If the state resources within the District are inadequate, the DDC Chairperson will forward our request to the State Operations Center (SOC) for action.
  - b. For major incidents, the SOC will coordinate state assistance that cannot be provided by the DDC and request federal assistance, if required.

c. The TCEQ:

- 1) Serves as the lead state agency for response to most hazardous materials and inland oil spills.
  - 2) Serves in an advisory role to the federal on-scene coordinator if federal resources are provided.
  - 3) Monitors all cleanup and disposal operations and coordinates with other state agencies.
  - 4) Determines the adequacy of containment and cleanup operations.
  - 5) If the responsible party cannot be identified or is unable to clean up the spill, the TCEQ may arrange for contractor support funded by the Texas Spill Response Fund.
- d. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) provides assistance to local law enforcement in areas of traffic control, evacuation, and protection of property.
- e. The General Land Office (GLO) is the lead state agency for response to Hazmat and oil spills affecting coastal waters or bodies of water flowing into coastal waters.
- f. The Texas Railroad Commission (RRC) is the lead state agency for response to spills of crude oil and natural gas at exploration and production facilities and from intrastate crude oil and natural gas pipelines.
- g. The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) may be able to provide heavy equipment to assist in containing spills near public roads, but TxDOT personnel are not trained or equipped as Hazmat responders. TxDOT can also provide and man barricades to block roads as needed.
- h. The state has established the Texas Environmental Hotline, which receives reports of Hazmat releases or oil spills and disseminates that information electronically to appropriate state agencies. See Appendix 2, Hazardous Material Incident Report, for the telephone number.

11. Federal Government

- a. A spill or discharge oil or hazardous material that occurs either in an inland zone or a coastal zone that requires a response effort so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local, and other resources to contain or clean up, may be determined to be a Spill of National Significance (SONS).
- b. Authority to declare a SONS in an inland zone is granted to the EPA Administrator. For discharges in a coastal zone the United States Coast Guard Commandant may declare a SONS. The Department of Homeland Security may classify a SONS as an Incident of National Significance.

## VII. DIRECTION & CONTROL

### A. General

1. The direction and control function for a Hazmat incident will be performed by the IC or, for major incidents, shared by the IC and the MACC.
2. For Level II or III Hazmat incidents, the MACC may be activated and responsibility for various hazmat response tasks will be divided between the ICP and the MACC. Effective exchange of critical information between the MACC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed.
  - a. The ICP will concentrate on the immediate response at the incident site, i.e. isolating the area, implementing traffic control in the immediate area, employing resources to contain the spill, and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public near the incident site. The IC will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements.
  - b. The MACC should handle incident support activities and other tasks, which cannot be easily accomplished by an ICP. Such tasks may include notifications to state and federal agencies and utilities, requests for external resources, activation of shelters, coordinating wide area traffic control, emergency public information, and similar activities. The Asst. EMC shall direct operations of the MACC.

### B. Specific

1. For hazardous materials incidents, the first fire service or law enforcement officer on-scene will initiate the ICS. The senior firefighter on the scene will normally serve as the IC. All support units will report to the IC and operate under the direction provided by that position.
2. The IC may recommend evacuation or shelter in place in and around the incident site. County Judge should issue recommendations for large-scale evacuation, should it become necessary.

## VIII. READINESS LEVELS

### A. Level IV - Normal Conditions.

See the prevention and preparedness activities in section V.A and V.B, Emergency Activities by Phase.

- B. Level III - Increased Readiness.** Increased Readiness may be appropriate if there is a greater than normal threat of a hazardous material incident. Initiation conditions may include a significant hazardous material shipment will be transiting our area. Level 3 readiness actions may include:

1. Monitoring the situation.

2. Informing first responders of the situation.

3. Ensuring the hazardous materials response team (if available) is aware of the situation and can respond if necessary.

**C. Level II - High Readiness.** High Readiness may be appropriate if there is an increased risk of a hazardous material incident. Level 2 readiness actions may include:

1. Monitoring the situation.

2. Alerting personnel for possible emergency duty and deploying personnel and equipment to investigate incidents.

3. Checking equipment and increasing short-term readiness if possible.

4. Issuing public warning and providing public information if necessary.

**D. Level I - Maximum Readiness.** Maximum readiness is appropriate when there is a significant possibility of a hazardous materials release. Initiating conditions might include an incident at or near a facility manufacturing or using hazardous materials. Level 1 readiness actions may include:

1. Investigating the situation and partially or fully activating the MACC to monitor it.

2. Placing first responders in alert status; placing off-duty personnel on standby.

3. Advising appropriate state and federal agencies.

4. Preparing to issue public warning if it becomes necessary.

## IX. ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

### A. Support

When a Hazmat incident exceeds the local capability to resolve, the County will invoke mutual aid agreements. If these personnel, equipment, and supply resources are insufficient or inappropriate, assistance will be requested from the Disaster District in Houston.

### B. Hazardous Materials Incident Report

A form used by as directed by the computer aided dispatch system, the IC, and the MACC to collect and disseminate information on a Hazmat incident is provided in Appendix 2.

### C. Resources

1. General emergency response resources will be obtained via mutual aid.

2. Specialized Hazmat response resources are available via pre-bid contracts with commercial providers.

#### **D. Documentation & Cost Recovery**

The company or individual responsible for the Hazmat release is liable for the cost of clean-up, structural and environmental damage, and personal injury or death. Brazoria County and affected jurisdictions will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies expended during the response and recovery phase to support any efforts to recoup costs from the responsible party. If the responsible party cannot be identified, jurisdictions may be eligible for reimbursement of certain Hazmat response costs by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); this program requires timely submission of an application with supporting data to EPA Region IV in Dallas. The County Auditor's Office will assist with maintaining records of cost.

#### **E. Post Incident Review**

For Level III incidents, the IC will prepare a short report summarizing the incident, including the cause, critique of response actions, damage assessment, expenditures, and conclusions. Resources for this report may include radio logs, tapes, regulated site records, police reports, fire reports, etc. This report will be circulated to all agencies and individuals tasked in this annex.

#### **F. Training**

To comply with emergency worker protection standards, department and agency heads will determine requirements for hazardous materials training for emergency response and medical personnel with Hazmat incident response duties, develop and disseminate schedules for training, and maintain records of such training.

#### **G. Personal Protective Equipment**

To comply with emergency worker protection standards, department heads will prescribe the use of personal protective equipment for emergency response and medical personnel who require it. Appendix 3 contains further information on the equipment required to protect against various types of hazards.

#### **H. Plan Testing and Correction**

1. Departmental and interdepartmental drills, tabletop exercises, functional exercises, or full-scale exercises dealing with Hazmat incidents shall be included in the local emergency exercise schedule. Where possible, regulated facilities and Hazmat transportation companies should be invited to participate in drills and exercises.
2. This annex should be corrected and revised, if required, based on the results of exercise critiques.

#### **I. Communications**

1. The fire department and EMS will communicate on designated radio system. Law enforcement will communicate on designated radio system. Public Works will communicate on designated radio system.

2. Designated radio system will be used for inter-departmental and interagency communications.

<b>X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT &amp; MAINTENANCE</b>
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- A. The EMC, with input from the LEPC, is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex will be forwarded to EMC as needs become apparent.
- B. This annex will be revised annually and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section X of the Basic Plan.
- C. Regulated facilities report their Hazmat inventories annually to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), the LEPC, and local fire departments. These reports affect the data in Appendices 5, 6, and 8, which may require more frequent update than the rest of this annex.
- D. All agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs needed to carry out the tasks assigned in the annex.

<b>XI. REFERENCES</b>
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- A. FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101).
- B. National Response Team, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning Guide* (NRT-1).
- C. US Department of Transportation, *Emergency Response Guidebook*.

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1.....	General Hazmat Response Checklist
Appendix 2.....	Hazardous Materials Incident Report
Appendix 3.....	Response Personnel Safety
Appendix 4.....	Protective Actions for the Public
Appendix 5.....	Vulnerable Facilities
Appendix 6.....	Regulated Facilities
Appendix 7.....	Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes
Appendix 8.....	Evacuation Routes for Regulated Facility Risk Areas

<b>GENERAL HAZMAT RESPONSE CHECKLIST</b>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Item	Assigned
	1. Classify incident, provide basic situation information to dispatch, and identify response resources required. See Incident Classification at the end of this checklist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level 1 – Incident</li> <li>• Level II – Emergency</li> <li>• Level III – Disaster</li> </ul>	
	2. Dispatch should relay situation information to emergency responders, who should dispatch forces in accordance with their SOPs. If separate fire and law enforcement dispatch centers are used, the dispatch center receiving the initial report should pass it to the other dispatch center.	
	3. Identify hazardous material being released. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information may be obtained from facility staff, Hazmat inventory reports, placards, shipping papers or manifest, container labels, pipeline markers, and similar materials.</li> </ul>	
	4. Determine extent of danger to responders and establish requirements for personal protective equipment specialized response equipment. See Response Personnel Safety in Appendix 3.	
	5. Ascertain extent of danger to general public; determine specific areas and special facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, and other institutions), if any, at risk; see Appendices 5, 6, and 7.	
	6. Develop initial action plan to contain and control the release of hazardous materials.	
	7. Determine appropriate protective actions for the public and special facilities. See Appendix 4. If evacuation is contemplated, check evacuation route status.	
	8. Initiate warning and issue protective action recommendations for the public and Special facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appendix 54 for protective action data.</li> <li>• See Annex A, Warning, for public notification messages.</li> <li>• See Appendix 8 for evacuation routes for vulnerable facilities.</li> </ul>	
	9. Warn special facilities, provide instructions, and determine requirements for assistance. Provide assistance requested.	
	10. If evacuation is recommended, provide traffic control and be prepared to provide transportation to those who lack it. See Annex E, Evacuation.	
	11. Warn other communities that may be threatened by the Hazmat release.	
	12. If possibility exists of casualties that are contaminated with hazardous substances, ensure EMS units and hospitals are so advised.	
	12. If evacuation is recommended, staff and open temporary shelters for evacuees. See Annex C, Shelter & Mass Care.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Item	Assigned



	13. If the release threatens water or sewer systems or critical facilities such as power plants or airports, advise the companies or departments concerned so that they may take preventative actions. See Annex L, Utilities. • If the release impacts water or sewer systems, ensure the public is warned and provided appropriate instructions.	
	14. Advise the responsible party to report release to state and federal authorities as required by state and federal statutes and regulations. • If the County is responsible for the release, we must make required notifications to state and federal agencies. • If the responsible party cannot be identified/located, the County should make required notifications, making it clear that the responsible party is presently unknown.	
	15. If on-scene technical assistance is required, request assistance from industry or appropriate state or federal agencies.	
	16. If additional response resources are required request them. • Invoke mutual aid agreements. • Summon hazmat response contractor, if one is under contract. • Request assistance from the State through the Disaster District.	
	17. Continuously document actions taken, resources committed, and expenses incurred. • Retain message files, logs, and incident-related documents for use in incident investigation and legal proceedings and to support claims for possible reimbursement from the responsible party or state and federal agencies.	
	18. Provide updated information on the incident to the public through media releases. See Annex I, Emergency Public Information.	
	19. When the release of hazardous materials is terminated, inspect potentially affected areas to determine if they are safe before ending protective actions for the public or special facilities.	
	20. Advise utilities and critical facilities that were impacted by the incident when the release of hazardous materials is terminated.	
	21. If some areas will require long-term cleanup before they are habitable, develop and implement procedures to mark and control access to such areas.	
	22. When it is determined to be safe to end protective actions, advise the public and special needs facilities and, if an evacuation occurred, manage the return of evacuees.	
	23. Conduct post-incident review of response operations.	

### Emergency Situation Classifications

Level 1 – Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community-wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an incident commander, and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.

Level II – Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of

temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. You may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an incident commander; and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

Level III – Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires a community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

## INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

Check one: \_\_\_\_\_ This is an ACTUAL EMERGENCY \_\_\_\_\_ This is a DRILL/EXERCISE

1. Date/Time of Notification: \_\_\_\_\_ Report received by: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call sign): \_\_\_\_\_
3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_
4. Incident address/descriptive location: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Agencies at the scene: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## CHEMICAL INFORMATION

7. Nature of emergency: (check all that apply)  
☐ Leak    ☐ Explosion    ☐ Spill    ☐ Fire    ☐ Derailment    ☐ Other  
 Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s): \_\_\_\_\_
9. Release of materials:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ has ended \_\_\_\_\_ Is continuing. Estimated release rate & duration: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Estimated amount of material which has been released: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Estimated amount of material which may be released: \_\_\_\_\_
12. Media into which the release occurred: \_\_\_\_\_ air \_\_\_\_\_ ground \_\_\_\_\_ water
13. Plume characteristics:  
 a. Direction (Compass direction of plume): \_\_\_\_\_ c. Color: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Height of plume: \_\_\_\_\_ d. Odor: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, and gas): \_\_\_\_\_
16. Apparently responsible party or parties: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:  
 Wind From: \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Speed (mph): \_\_\_\_\_ Temperature (F): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Humidity (%): \_\_\_\_\_ Precipitation: \_\_\_\_\_ Visibility: \_\_\_\_\_
18. Forecast: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
19. Terrain conditions: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### HAZARD INFORMATION

(From ERG, MSDS, CHEMTREC, or facility)

20. Potential hazards: \_\_\_\_\_
21. Potential health effects: \_\_\_\_\_
22. Safety recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_
- Recommended evacuation distance: \_\_\_\_\_

### IMPACT DATA

23. Estimated areas/ populations at risk: \_\_\_\_\_
24. Special facilities at risk: \_\_\_\_\_
25. Other facilities with Hazmat in area of incident: \_\_\_\_\_

### PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

26. Tools used for formulating protective actions
- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. *Emergency Response Guidebook*
  - \_\_\_\_\_ c. Material Safety Data Sheet
  - \_\_\_\_\_ d. Recommendations by CHEMTREC
  - \_\_\_\_\_ e. Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ f. Other: \_\_\_\_\_
27. Protective action recommendations:
- \_\_\_\_ Evacuation    \_\_\_\_ Shelter-In-Place    \_\_\_\_ Combination    \_\_\_\_ No Action
- \_\_\_\_ Other
- Time \_\_\_\_\_      Actions Implemented \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
28. Evacuation Routes Recommended: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

29. Notification made to:
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| _____ National Response Center (Federal Spill Reporting)                 | 1-800-424-8802 |
| _____ Texas Environmental Hotline (State Spill Reporting)                | 1-800-832-8224 |
| _____ CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information)                         | 1-800-424-9300 |
| _____ TCEQ (Most Hazmat spills, except as indicated below)               | 1-512-463-7727 |
| _____ RRC (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines) | 1-713-869-5001 |
| _____ DSHS/RCP (Radiological incidents)                                  | 1-512-458-7460 |
| _____ GLO (Petroleum spills in coastal waters or tributaries)            | 1-800-832-8224 |
| _____ Disaster District Houston  | 1-281-517-1200 |
| _____ TDEM State Operations Center (SOC) Austin (24 Hrs)                 | 1-512-424-2277 |
30. Other Information: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>RESPONSE PERSONNEL SAFETY</b>
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## 1. General Guidelines

Response to Hazmat incidents involving skin and respiratory dangers or where the chemical involved is unknown requires responders to follow personal protection levels and procedures outlined in OSHA worker protection standards. The following establishes policies and procedures regarding the personal protection of first responders in the event of a hazardous material incident. Health and safety procedures include the following:

## 2. Medical surveillance

Responders to hazardous material incident will include emergency medical technicians who will be responsible for surveillance of responders working in and around the Hot Zone, for indicators of toxic exposure or acute physical symptoms.

## 3. Hot zone

This is the area where contamination does, or is likely, to occur. All first response personnel entering the Hot Zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment commensurate with the hazardous material present. Establish an entry and exit checkpoint at the perimeter of the hot zone to regulate and track the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zone and to verify that the procedures established to enter and exit are followed. Closely follow decontamination procedures to preclude inadvertent exposure.

## 4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All personnel entering the Hot Zone, for the purpose of control and containment or otherwise endangered by contamination will have appropriate protective equipment.

a. Require Level A protection when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is essential. Level A protective equipment includes:

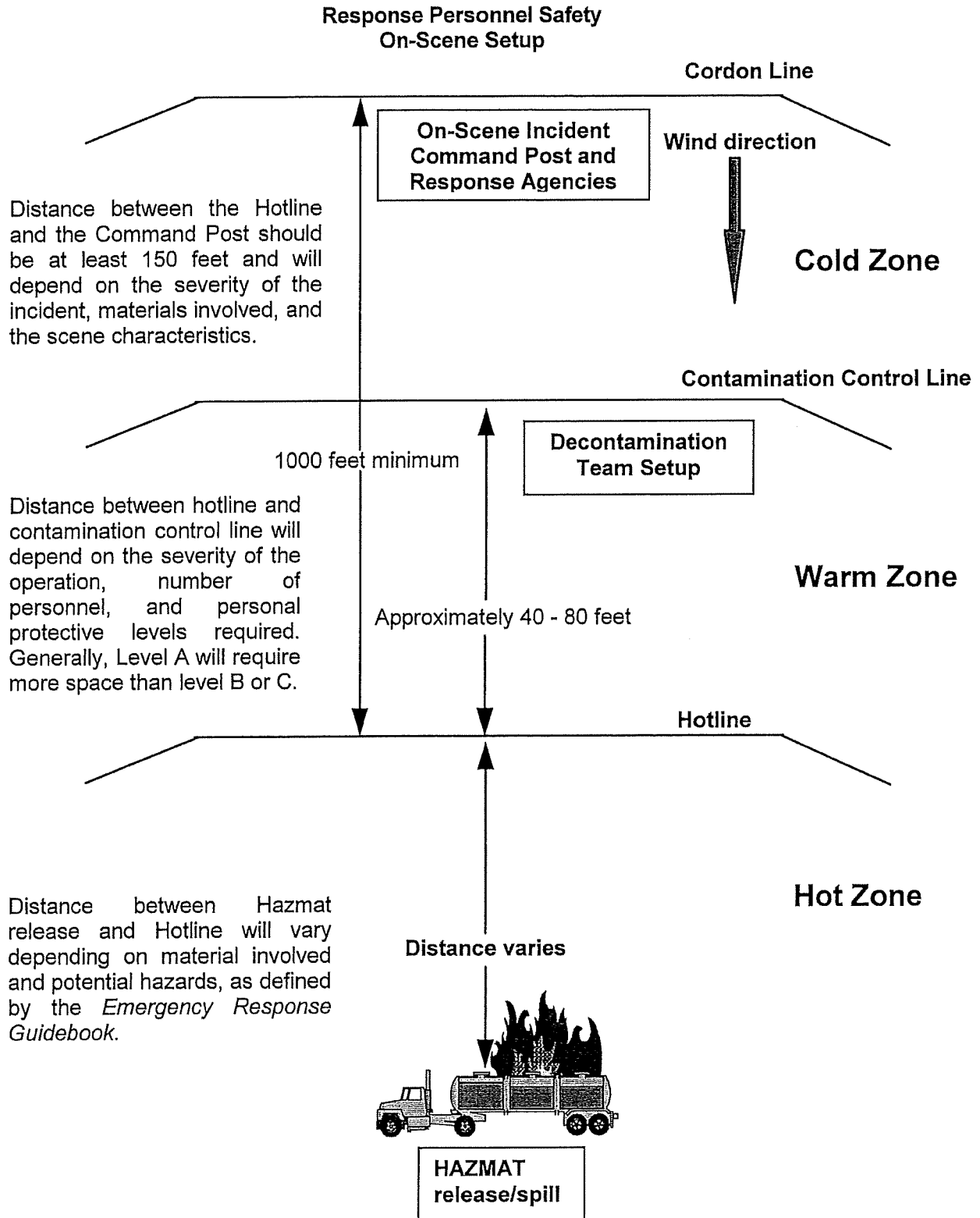
- (1) Pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure-demand, air-line respirators.
- (2) Fully encapsulating chemical-resistant suit.
- (3) Coveralls.
- (4) Long cotton underwear (optional).
- (5) Cotton glove liners (optional)
- (6) Chemical-resistant gloves.
- (7) Chemical-resistant boots.
- (8) Hard hat, under suit (head injury hazard area).
- (9) Disposable inner gloves and boot covers.
- (10) 2-way intrinsically safe radio communications.

b. Require Level B protection when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed but a lesser level of skin and eye protection is warranted. Level B protection is the minimum level recommended on initial site entries until the hazards are identified and defined by monitoring, sampling, and/or other reliable methods of analysis. Personnel equipment must correspond to those findings. Level B protective equipment includes:

- (1) SCBA or a supplied-air respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approved).
  - (2) Chemical resistant clothing (splash protection).
  - (3) Long cotton underwear (optional).
  - (4) Coveralls or other disposable clothing.
  - (5) Gloves (outer), chemical resistant.
  - (6) Gloves (inner), chemical resistant.
  - (7) Boot covers (outer), chemical resistant.
  - (8) Hard hat (head injury hazard area).
  - (9) 2-way radio communications.
- c. Require Level C protection when the type of airborne substance is known, concentration measured, criteria for using air-purifying respirators met, and skin and eye exposure is unlikely. Perform periodic monitoring of the air. Level C protective equipment includes:
- (1) Air-purifying respirator, full face, canister-equipped, (OSHA/NIOSH approved).
  - (2) Chemical resistant clothing (coveralls, hooded, one or two piece chemical splash suit, or chemical resistant coveralls).
  - (3) Gloves, chemical resistant.
  - (4) Boots (outer) chemical resistant, steel toe and shank.
  - (5) 2-way radio communications.

#### 5. Safety Procedures

- a. OSHA worker protection standards require that an on-site safety monitor be assigned during any Hazmat incident response. The safety monitor must be trained to the same level of the personnel responding into the Hot Zone.
- b. Personnel entering the Hot Zone area should not proceed until a back up team is ready to respond inside the zone for rescue should any member of the team be injured while responding.
- c. Personnel entering the Hot Zone area should not proceed until the Contamination Control Line has been set up.



<b>PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR THE PUBLIC</b>
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**1. Factors to Consider in Selecting Protective Actions**

Among the factors to be considered in determining protective actions for the public are the following:

- a. Characteristics of the hazardous material
  - (1) Degree of health hazard
  - (2) Amount of material that has been released or is expected to be released
  - (3) Time of release
  - (4) Rate of spread
- b. Weather conditions, particularly wind direction and speed for airborne hazards
- c. Population at risk
  - (1) Location
  - (2) Number
  - (3) Special-needs facilities or populations
  - (4) Evacuation routes
- d. Estimated warning and evacuation times
- e. Ability to predict behavior of Hazmat release (typically from release modeling software, e.g., CAMEO/MarPLOT/ALOHA).

**2. Primary Protective Strategies.**

- a. The two primary protective strategies used during Hazmat incidents are shelter in place and evacuation.
  - (1) Shelter in place involves having people shelter in a building and take steps to reduce the infiltration of contaminated outside air. Shelter in place can protect people for limited periods by using the shielding provided by a building's structure to decrease the amount or concentration of Hazmat to which they are exposed. With a continuous release, the indoor concentration of Hazmat for buildings within the Hazmat plume will eventually equal the average outdoor concentration, limiting the effectiveness of this strategy in long-term releases.
  - (2) Evacuation protects people by relocating them from an area of known danger or potential risk to a safer area or a place where the risk to health and safety is considered acceptable. While evacuation can be very effective in protecting the public, large-scale evacuation can be difficult to manage, time consuming, and resource intensive.



- (3) Shelter in place and evacuation are not mutually exclusive protective strategies. Each strategy may be appropriate for different geographic areas at risk in the same incident. For example, residents within a mile downwind of an incident site may be advised to shelter in place because there is insufficient time to evacuate them, while residents of areas further downwind may be advised to evacuate.
- b. Determining Protective Actions. The information that follows is intended to aid in weighing suitable protective actions for the public and special facilities.

(1) Shelter in place may be appropriate when:

- Public education on shelter in place techniques has been conducted.
- Sufficient buildings are available in the potential impact area to shelter the population at risk.
- In the initial stages of an incident, when the area of impact is uncertain.
- A Hazmat release is impacting or will shortly impact the area of concern.
- A Hazmat release is short term (instantaneous or puff release) and wind is moving vapor cloud rapidly downwind
- Evacuation routes are unusable due to weather or damage or because they pass through a likely Hazmat impact area.
- Specialized equipment and personnel needed to evacuate institutions such as schools, nursing homes, and jails is not available.

(2) Evacuation may be appropriate when:

- A Hazmat release threatens the area of concern, but has not yet reached it.
- A Hazmat release is uncontrolled or likely to be long term.
- There is adequate time to warn and instruct the public and to carry out an evacuation.
- Suitable evacuation routes are available and open to traffic.
- Adequate transportation is available or can be provided within the time available.
- Specialized equipment and personnel needed to evacuate institutions are available.
- The Hazmat released is or will be deposited on the ground or structures and remain a persistent hazard.
- The likely impact area includes a large outdoor population and there are insufficient structures for sheltering that population.

### **3. Other Protection Strategies**

- a. Protection of Water Systems. A Hazmat incident may contaminate ground water supplies and water treatment and distribution systems. Threats to the drinking water supply must be identified quickly and water system operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions. If water supplies are affected, the public must be warned and advised of appropriate protective actions; alternative sources of water will have to be provided.

- b. Protection of Sewer Systems. A hazardous chemical entering the sanitary sewer system can cause damage to a sewage treatment plant. If sewer systems are threatened, facility operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions. If systems are damaged, the public must be warned and advised what to do. It will likely be necessary to provide portable toilets in affected areas.
- c. Relocation. Some hazardous material incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living there. People may need to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard.

**4. Disseminating Warning and Protective Action Recommendations.**

- a. The normal means of warning the public of emergencies as described in Annex A of this plan will be used to warn the public of hazmat incidents.
- b. Sample public notification messages for shelter in place and evacuation are provided in Annex A, Warning, with further information in Annex I, Emergency Public Information.

<b>VULNERABLE FACILITIES</b>
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<b>Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities</b>		
<b>ID#</b>	<b>Facility</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	3D Management Inc.	12811 Pleasant Valley Dr. Rosharon, TX 77583
2	A Place for Mom	22430 SH 6 Alvin, TX 77511
3	Arcola	800 North Arcola St. Angleton, TX 77515
4	Autumn Grove	3403 Southfork Pkwy. Pearland, TX 77581
5	Autumn Leaves	11200 Discovery Bay Dr. Pearland, TX 77584
6	Brookdale	2121 Scarsdale Blvd. Pearland, TX 77581
7	Carriage Inn	130 Lake Rd. Lake Jackson, TX 77566
8	Colonial Oaks	2940 Cullen Pkwy. Pearland, TX 77584
9	Colonnades at Reflection Bay	12001 Shadowcreek Pkwy. Pearland, TX 77584
10	Country Village Care	721 W. Mulberry Angleton, TX 77515
11	Creeside Village	914 N. Brazosport Blvd. Clute, TX 77531
12	Cypress Woods Care Center	135 ½ Hospital Dr. Angleton, TX 77515
13	Desire to Live	2220 CR 144 Alvin, TX 77511
14	Elmcroft	206 Oak Dr. South Lake Jackson, TX 77566
15	Evening Star Personal Care Home	2960 Rowan Burton Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
16	Guiding Light Assisted Living	8219 Radial Ct. Rosharon, TX 77683
17	Highland Group Home	1304 Highland Blvd. Alvin, TX 77512
18	Kozy Korner	1501 Parkway Alvin, TX 77511
19	K's Place	25806 CR 46 Angleton, TX 77515
20	Laboring with Loved Ones	6911 CR 171 Alvin, TX 77511
21	Lake Jackson Healthcare Center	413 Garland Dr. Lake Jackson, TX 77566
22	Laurel Court	3830 Mustang Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
23	Light Heart Memory Care	6923 Amie Ln. Pearland, TX 77584
24	Lighthouse on Dixie	3504 Dixie Farm Rd. Pearland, TX 77581
25	Lula's Place	2336 Texas Ave. Ste 100 Pearland, TX 77581
26	Manvel Assisted Living Facility	8903 Harvest Rd. Manvel 77578
27	Oak Tree	1811 Oaktree Cir. Pearland, TX 77581
28	Oak Village	204 Oak Dr. South Lake Jackson, TX 77566
29	Orchard Park at Southfork	3151 Southfork Pkwy. Manvel, TX 77578
30	Revered Texan Hearth & Home	1005 Sycamore Lake Jackson, TX 77566
31	Six Palms Assisted Living	5409 Croix Rd. Manvel, TX 77578
32	Somerset Group Home	1117 Chesterwood St. Pearland, TX 77581
33	Sweeny House	109 N. McKinney St. Sweeny, TX 77480
34	Sweetbriar Development Center	212 N. 14 St. West Columbia, TX 77486
35	The Fountains	1101 E. 2nd St. Sweeny 77480
36	Thy Loving Kindness	1218 S. Johnson St. Alvin, TX 77511
37	Tovrea	802 Tovrea St. Alvin, TX 77512

Appendix 5 to Annex Q

38	Trinity Oaks	3033 Pearland Pkwy. Pearland, TX 77581
39	Tuscany Village	2750 Miller Ranch Rd. Pearland, TX 77581
40	Whites Cottage Center	332 Marshall Alley Angleton, TX 77515
41	Winchester Lodge	1112 South St. Alvin, TX 77511
42	Windsong Village Convalescent Center	3400 E. Walnut St. Pearland, TX 77581
43	Woodlake Nursing Home	603 E. Plantation Clute, TX 77531

## Schools

1	ADAPT	601 E. Clemens St. Alvin, TX 77511
2	Alvin Elementary	1901 Rosharon Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
3	Alvin High	803 Johnson St. Alvin, TX 77511
4	Alvin Junior High	2300 South St. Alvin, TX 77511
5	Alvin Primary	2200 W. Park Dr. Alvin, TX 77511
6	ASSETS Academy	605 W. House St. Alvin, TX 77511
7	Don Jeter Elementary	2455 CR 58 Manvel, 77578
8	Dr. Red Duke Elementary	2900 CR 59 Manvel, TX 77578
9	E. C. Mason Elementary	7400 Lewis Lane Manvel, TX 77578
10	Fairview Junior High	2600 CR 190 Alvin, TX 77511
11	G. W. Harby Junior High School	1500 Heights Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
12	Glenn York Elementary	2720 Kingsley Dr. Pearland, TX 77584
13	Hood-Case Elementary	1450 Heights Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
14	Laura Ingalls-Wilder Elementary	2225 Kingsley Dr. Pearland, TX 77584
15	Bill Hasse Elementary	1200 House St. Alvin, TX 77511
16	Manvel High	19601 Hwy 6 Manvel, TX 77578
17	Manvel Junior High	7302 McCoy Rd. Manvel, TX 77578
18	Mark Twain Elementary	345 Kendall Crest Dr. Alvin, TX 77511
19	Mary Burks Marek Elementary	1947 Kirby Pearland, TX 77584
20	Melba Passmore Elementary	600 Kost Alvin, TX 77511
21	Meridiana Elementary	9815 Meridiana Parkway Iowa Colony, TX 77583
22	Nolan Ryan Junior High	11500 Shadow Creek Parkway Pearland, TX 77584
23	R. L. Stevenson Primary	4715 Mustang Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
24	Rodeo Palms Junior High	101 Palm Desert Dr. Manvel, TX 77578
25	Savannah Lakes Elementary	5151 Savannah Pkwy. Rosharon, TX 77583
26	Shadow Creek High	11850 Broadway Pearland, TX 77584
27	Walt Disney Elementary	5000 Mustang Rd. Alvin, TX 77511
28	Angleton High	1 Campus Dr. Angleton, TX 77515
29	Angleton Junior High	1201 Henderson St. Angleton, TX 77515
30	Central Elementary	429 East Locust St. Angleton, TX 77515
31	Frontier Elementary	5200 Airline Dr. Angleton, TX 77515
32	Northside Elementary	1000 Ridgecrest Angleton, TX 77515
33	Rancho Isabella Elementary	100 Corral Loop Angleton, TX 77515
34	Southside Elementary	1200 Park Lane Angleton, TX 77515
35	Westside Elementary	1001 West Mulberry St. Angleton, TX 77515
36	Stephen F. Austin STEM Academy	7351 Steven F. Austin Rd. Jones Creek, TX 77541
37	A. P. Beutel Elementary	300 Ligustrum Lake Jackson, TX 77566
38	Bess Brannen Elementary	802 That Way Lake Jackosn, TX 77566
39	O. A. Fleming Elementary	431 West 4th St. Freeport, TX 77541
40	Madge Griffith Elementary	101 Lexington St. Clute, TX 77531
41	Jane Long Elementary	1200 West 11th St. Freeport, TX 77541

42	Elisabet Ney Elementary	308 Winding Way Lake Jackson, TX 77566
43	T. W. Ogg Elementary	208 Lazy Lane Clute, TX 77531
44	Gladys Polk Elementary	600 Audubon Woods Dr. Richwood, TX 77531
45	O. M. Roberts Elementary	110 South Cedar Lake Jackson, TX 77566
46	Velsaco Elementary	401 North Gulf Blvd. Freeport, TX 77541
47	R. O'Hara Lanier Middle	522 North Avenue B Freeport, TX 77541
48	Grady Rasco Middle	92 Lake Road Lake Jackson, TX 77566
49	Clute Intermediate	421 East Main Clute, TX 77531
50	Freeport Intermediate	1815 West Fourth St. Freeport, TX 77541
51	Lake Jackson Intermediate	100 Oyster Creek Dr. Lake Jackson, TX 77566
52	Brazosport High	1800 West Second St. Freeport, TX 77541
53	Brazoswood High	302 West Brazoswood Dr. Clute, TX 77531
54	B*Success Academy	500 Circle Way Lake Jackson, TX 77566
55	Lighthouse Learning Center	1035 Dixie Dr. Clute, TX 77531
56	Wild Peach Elementary	3311 CR 353 Brazoria, TX 77422
57	West Columbia Elementary	711 South Gray West Columbia, TX 77486
58	Barrow Elementary	112 Gaines St. Brazoria, TX 77442
59	West Brazos Junior High	111 Roustabout Dr. Brazoria, TX 77422
60	Columbia High	521 South 16th St. West Columbia, TX 77486
61	H. C. Carleston Elementary	3010 Harkey Rd. Pearland, TX 77584
62	Challenger Elementary	9434 Hughes Ranch Rd. Pearland, TX 77584
63	C. J. Harris Elementary	2314 Schleider Dr. Pearland, TX 77581
64	Barbara Cockrell Elementary	3500 McHard Rd. Pearland, TX 77581
65	E. A. Lawhon Elementary	5810 Brookside Rd., Pearland, TX 77581
66	Magnolia Elementary	5350 Magnolia, Pearland, TX 77584
67	Massey Ranch Elementary	3900 Manvel Rd., Pearland, Texas 77584
68	Rustic Oak Elementary	1302 Rustic Lane, Pearland, TX 77581
69	Shadycrest Elementary	2405 Shadybend, Pearland, TX 77581
70	Silvercrest Elementary	3003 Southwyck Parkway, Pearland, TX 77584
71	Silverlake Elementary	2550 County Rd. 90, Pearland, TX 77584
72	Alexander Middle	3001 Old Alvin Road, Pearland, TX 77581
73	Sam Jamison Middle	2506 Woody Rd., Pearland, TX 77581
74	Rogers Middle	3121 Manvel Rd., Pearland, TX 77584
75	Leon Sablatura Middle	2201 N. Galveston Ave., Pearland, TX 77581
76	Berry Miller Junior High	3301 Manvel Road, Pearland, Texas 77584
77	Pearland Junior High East	2315 Old Alvin Rd., Pearland, TX 77581
78	Pearland Junior High South	4719 Bailey Rd., Pearland, TX 77584
79	Pearland Junior High West	2337 N. Galveston, Pearland, TX 77581
80	Glenda Dawson High	2050 Cullen Blvd., Pearland, TX 77581
81	Pearland High	3775 South Main, Pearland, TX 77581
82	Robert Turner High	4717 Bailey Rd., Pearland, TX 77584
83	PACE Center	2314 Old Alvin Rd., Pearland, TX 77581
84	Sweeny Elementary	709 Sycamore St. Sweeny, TX 77480

85	Sweeny Junior High	800 Elm St. Sweeny, TX 77480
86	Sweeny High	600 Ashley Wilson Rd. Sweeny, TX 77480
87	Damon High	1211 Mulcahy St. Damon, TX 77430
88	Danbury Elementary	5611 Panther Dr. Danbury, TX 77534
88	Danbury Middle	5611 Panther Dr. Danbury, TX 77534
88	Danbury High	5611 Panther Dr. Danbury, TX 77534

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Hospital</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	Memorial Herman	16100 S, Freeway, Pearland, TX 77584
2	UTMB Angleton-Danbury Campus	132 E. Hospital Dr. Angleton, TX 77515
3	CHI St. Luke's Health Brazosport	100 Medical Dr. Lake Jackson, TX 77566
4	Sweeny Hospital	305 N. McKinney St. Sweeny, TX 77480
5	Brazoria County Sugery Center	2760 Brazos Pkwy. Angleton, TX 77515

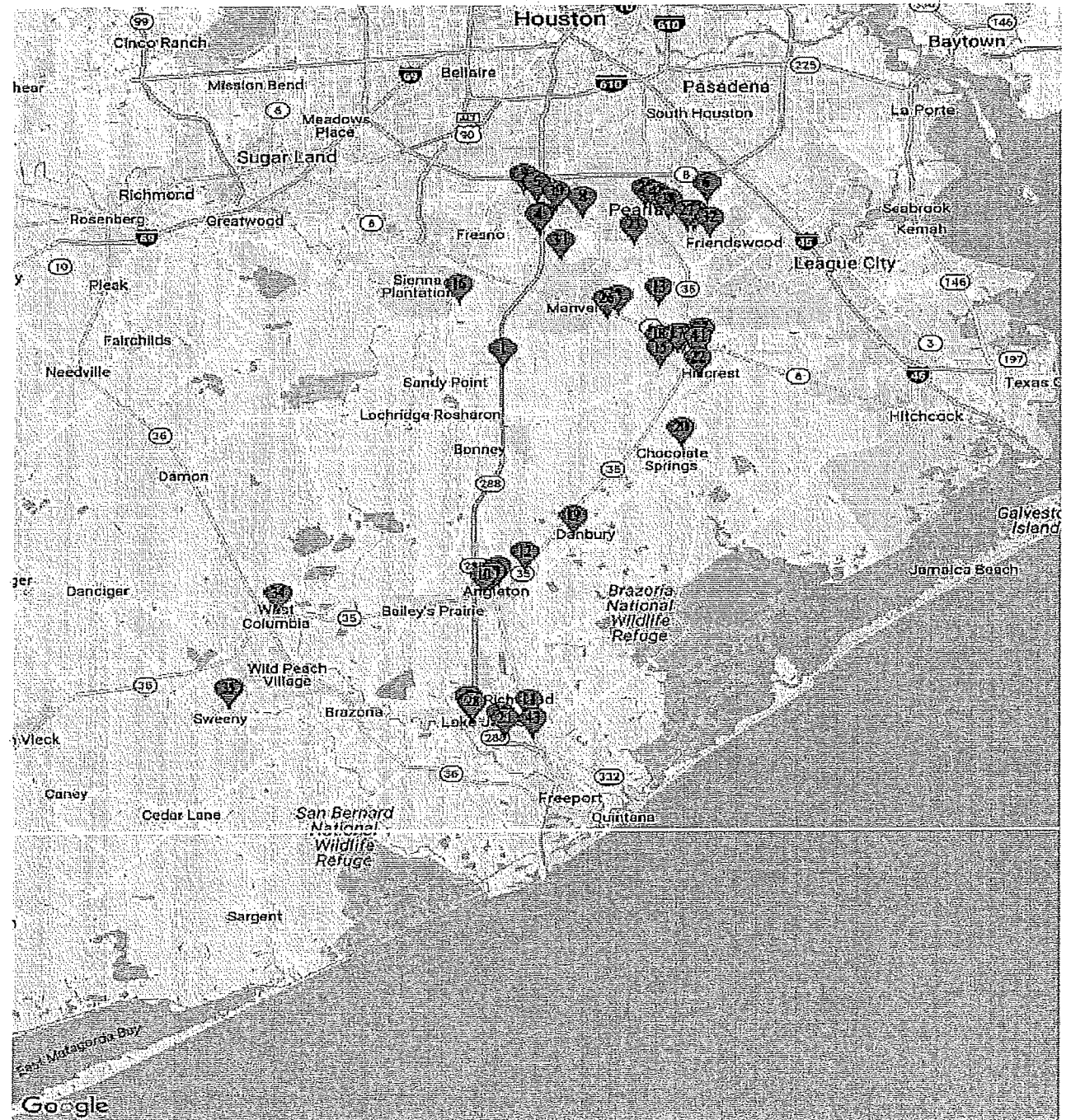


## MAP OF VULNERABLE FACILITIES

### Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities:

2/10/2017

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<https://www.mapcustomizer.com/map/Brazilia%20Care%20Homes>

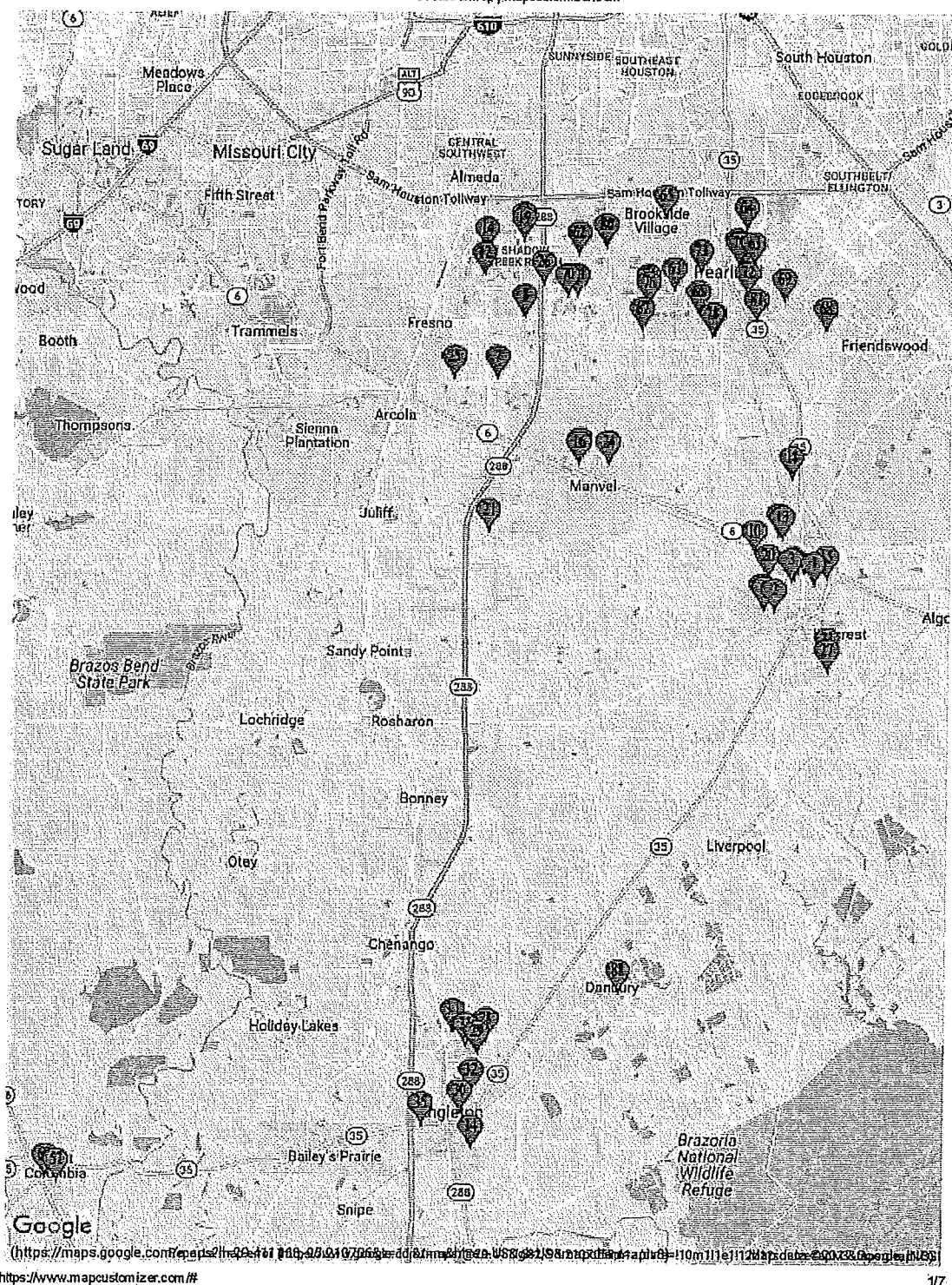
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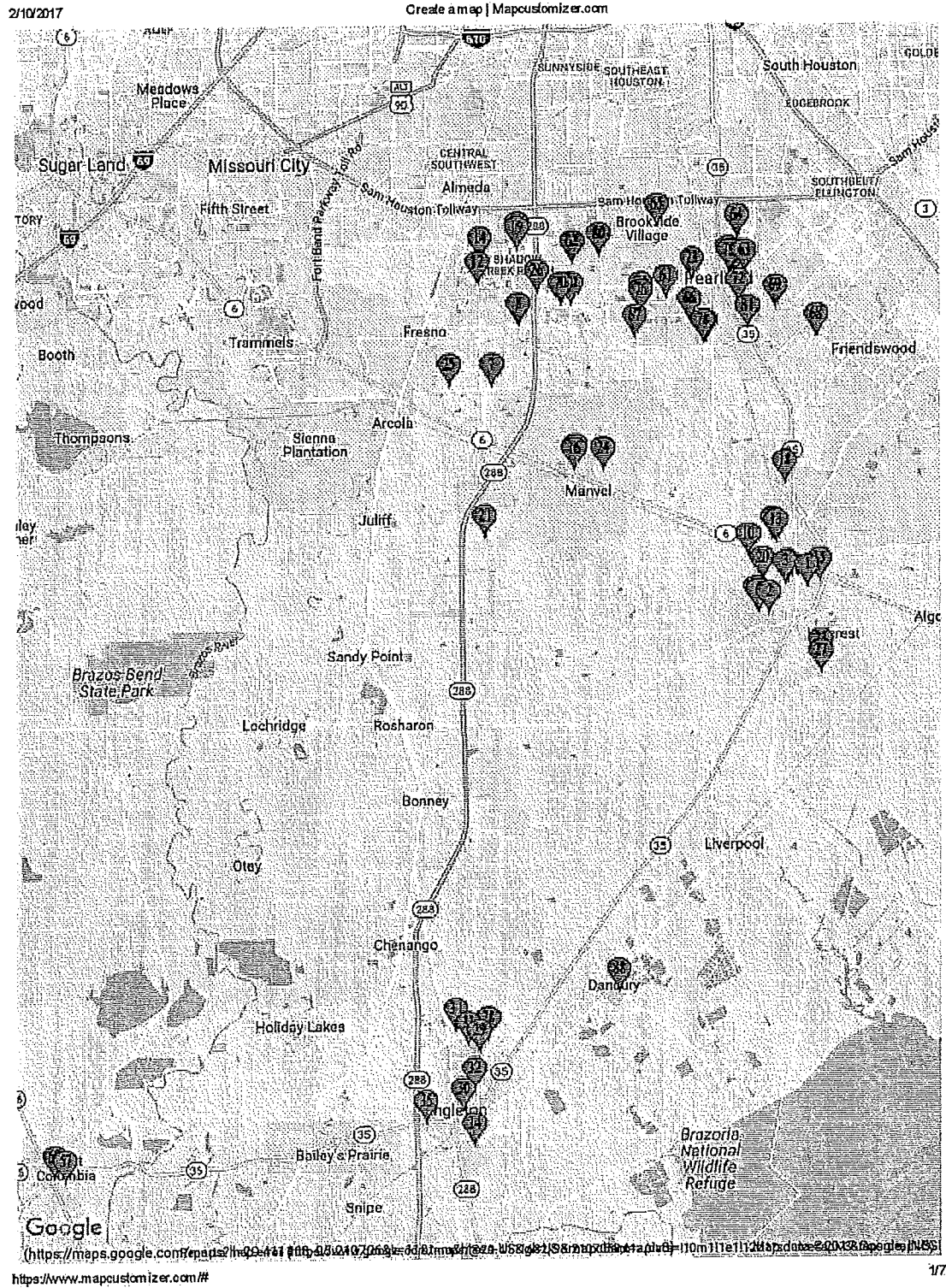
## MAPS OF VULNERABLE FACILITIES

## Schools

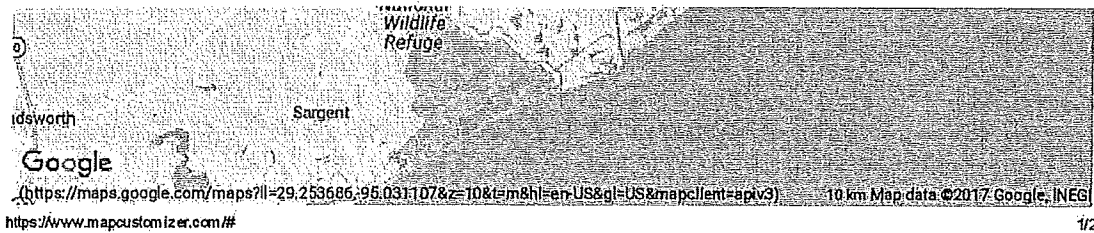
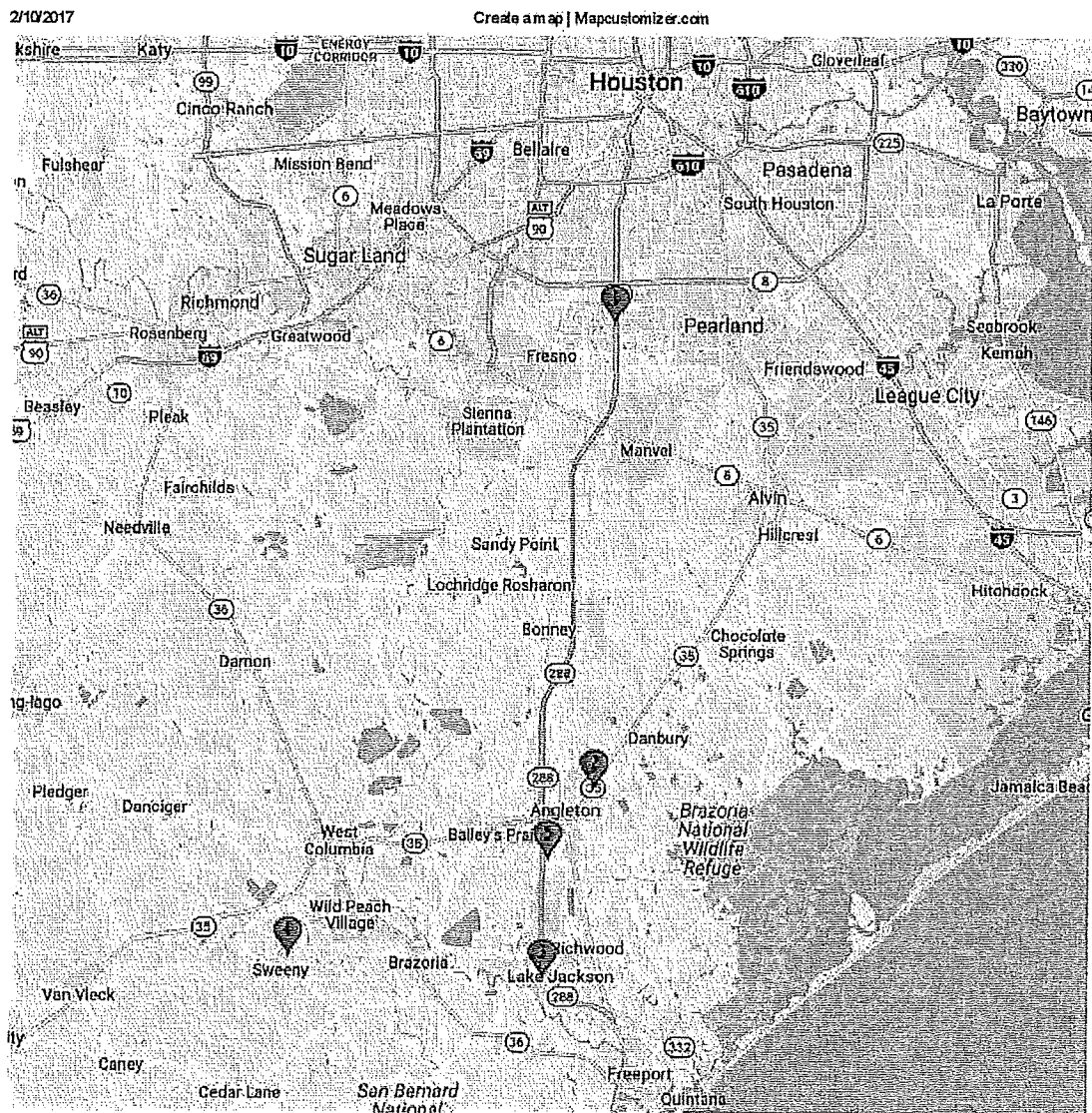
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Hospitals







<b>REGULATED FACILITIES</b>
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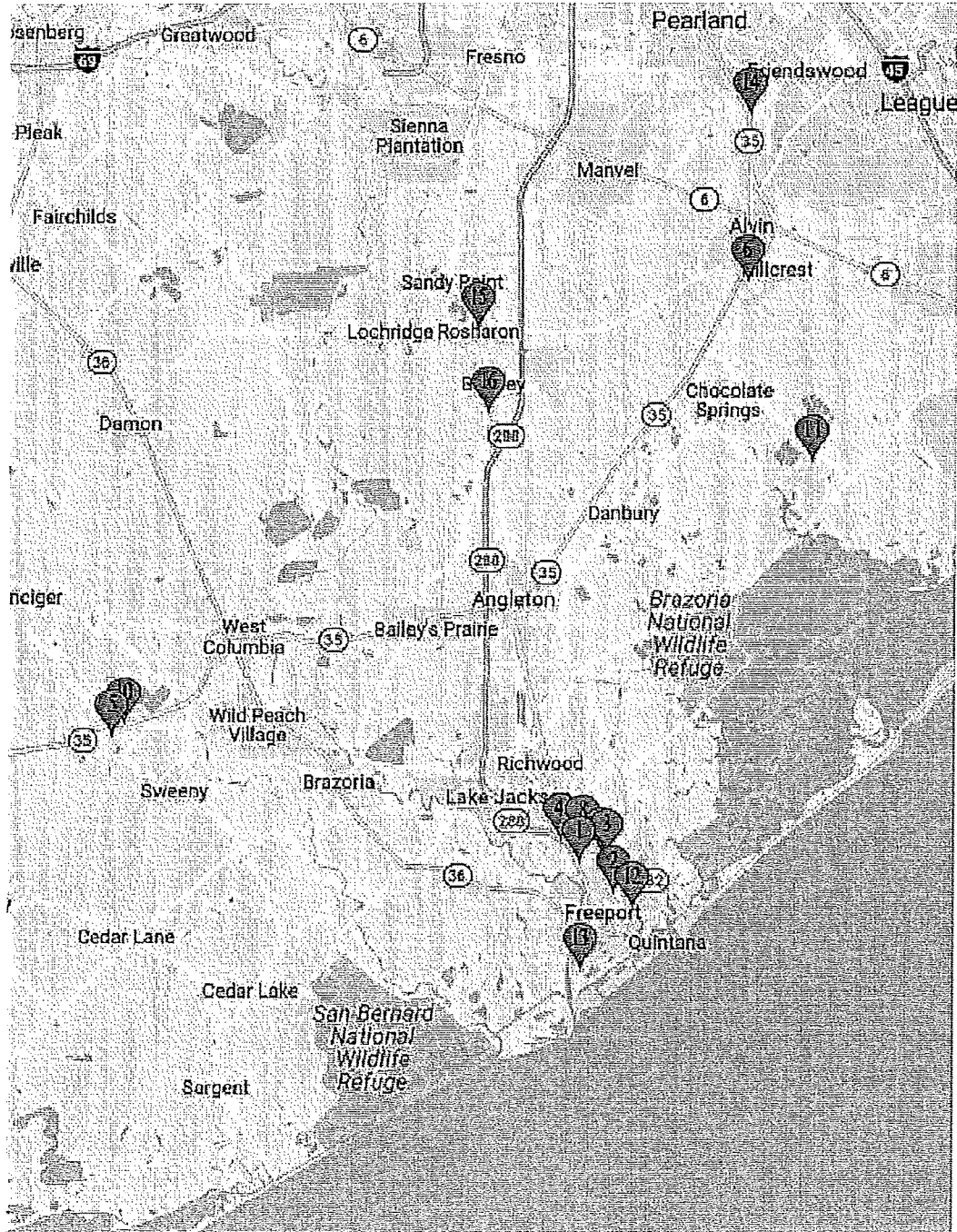
For emergency contact numbers for these facilities, see [the Emergency Contact Roster].

### 1. Regulated Facilities

ID#	Facility	Address	Hazards	Phone
1	Dow Plant A	2301 Brazosport Blvd. Freeport, TX 77541	Chlorine	979-238-2112
2	Dow Plant B	1499 FM 523 Freeport, TX 77541		979-238-2112
3	Dow Oyster Creek (Plant C)	5005 SH 332 Oyster Creek, TX 77541		979-238-2011
4	BASF	602 Copper Rd. Freeport, TX 77541	Petro-Chemicals	979-415-6100
5	Phillips 66	8189 Old FM 524 Sweeny, TX 77463		979-491-2237
6	INEOS	FM 2004 Alvin, TX 77511		281-581-3100
7	Vencorex Chemicals	6213 E. SH 332 Freeport, TX 77541	Petro-Chemicals	979-233-7871
8	ShinTech, Inc.	5618 E. SH 332 Freeport, TX 77541	Petro-Chemicals	979-233-7861
9	Gulf Chemical and Metallurgical	Midway Rd Freeport, TX 77542	Petro-Chemicals	979-415-1500
10	Chevron Phillips	21441 Loop 419 Sweeny, TX 77480	Petro-Chemicals	979-491-5500
11	Ascend Performance Materials	Ascend Dr. Alvin, TX 77511		979-581-2161
12	Huntsman Corp.	307 CR 624 Freeport, TX 77541	Petro-Chemicals	979-237-6800
13	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	1900 CR 242 Freeport, TX 77541	Crude Oil	979-230-2322
14	Denbury Resources	19315 SH 35, Alvin, TX 77511		281-482-7581
15	Schlumberger	Rosharon, TX	Explosives	281-285-5200
16	Mammoet	20525 FM 521, Rosharon, TX 77583		281-369-2200

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THREAT MAP - REGULATED FACILITIES

### Regulated Facilities







<b>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ROUTES</b>
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### **1. Highways**

ID#: 518:

Primary Chemical Hazards: Flammables and Toxics

Protective Action Distance: 2 miles

Additional Information: Only through the City of Pearland

ID#: SH35:

Primary Chemical Hazards:

Flammables and Toxics

Protective Action Distance: 2 miles

Additional Information: Only through the City of Pearland

### **2. Railroads**

ID#: UPSP:

*Primary Chemical Hazards: Flammables and Toxics*

Phone: 1-888-877-7267

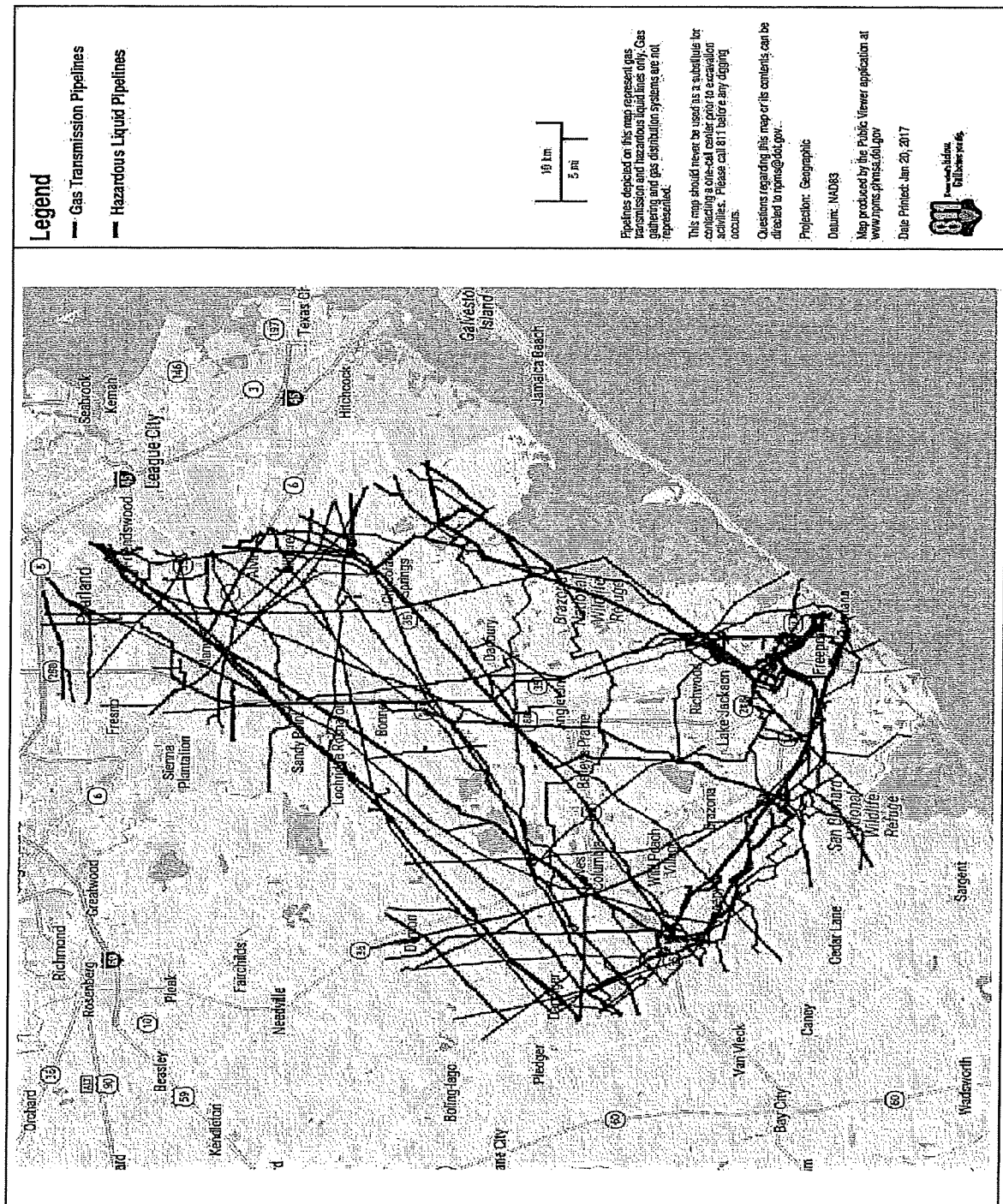
ID#: BNSF:

*Primary Chemical Hazards: Flammables and Toxics*

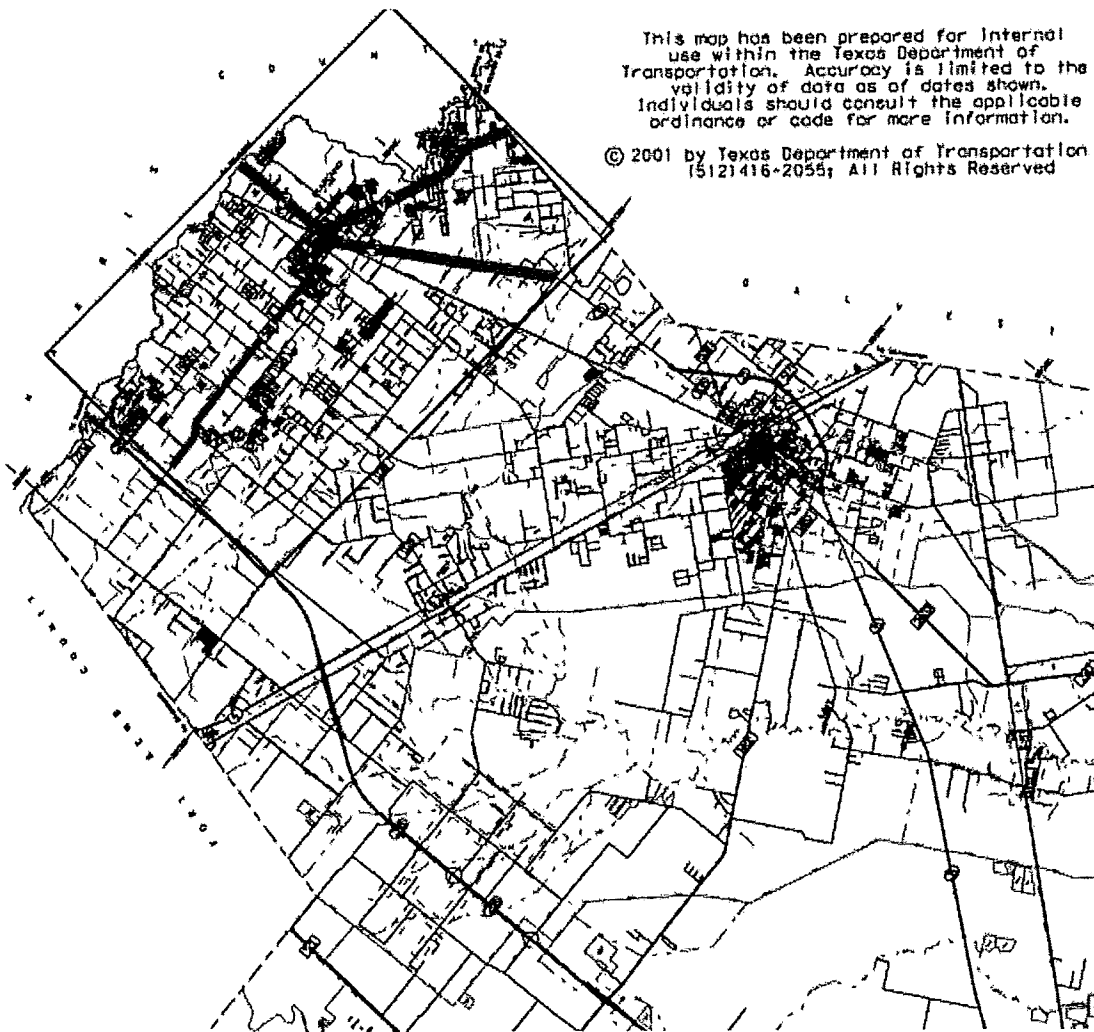
Phone: 1-800-832-5452

### **3. Pipelines**

See graphic.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THREAT MAP - TRANSPORTATION ROUTES



<b>EVACUATION ROUTES FOR REGULATED FACILITY RISK AREAS</b>
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Evacuation routes in this annex are for the risk areas surrounding the regulated facilities described and depicted in Appendix 6.

ID#	Facility	Primary Route	Secondary Route
1	Dow Plant A	FM 1495 (Navigation Blvd.)	FM 523 (Velasco Blvd.)
2	Dow Plant B	SH 288	SH 332
3	Dow Oyster Creek (Plant C)	FM 523	SM 332
4	BASF	SH 288	South Main Street, Clute
5	Phillips 66	FM 524 - SH 35/FM 524 - FM 521	Contractors SH 35
6	INEOS	FM 2004	FM 2917
7	Vencorex Chemicals	SH 332	CR 227A
8	ShinTech, Inc.	SH 332	CR 227A
9	Gulf Chemical and Metallurgical	CR 229 (Old Surfside Road)	FM 1495
10	Chevron Phillips	CR 419	SH 35
11	Ascend Performance Materials	FM 2917	FM 2004
12	Huntsman Corp.	CR 624 (Midway Road)	FM 1495
13	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	CR 242	SH 288
14	Denbury Resources	SH 35	CR 129 (Donaldson Road)
15	Schlumberger	CR 48 (Airline Road)	CR 52 (Burns Road)
16	Mamoet	FM 521	CR 618 (Coleman Road)